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WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR..... 1970

WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC
HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN Councillor J. Greenwood

VICE-CHAIRMAN Councillor N.A. Gilbert

COUNCILLORS:-

W.R.F. Andrews
Revd. W.H. Barnard
A. Cattersall
J. Cheyne
J.E. Day
Mrs. H.M. Dunn
R.A. German
Major A.P. Gumm

F.E. Norton
J.R. Rowe
T.H. Sutton
V.W. Swatridge
G.H. Wakefield
Col. P.J.K. Warren
W.L. Young

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSING
COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN Councillor Mrs. J.A. Dunk

VICE-CHAIRMAN Councillor D. Burt

COUNCILLORS:-

R.H. Alchin
W.R.F. Andrews
T.G. Bush
C.O. Chaleal
J. Cheyne
R.B. Coles
J.E. Day
Mrs. H.M. Dunn
Mrs. K.M.K. Fry
R.A. German
J. Greenwood
A.G. Gubbins

Major A.P. Gumm
E.N. Hall
E. Haskell
J.A. Morris
F.E. Norton
W.R. Ricketts
H.B. Sinclair
T.H. Sutton
V.W. Swatridge
G.H. Wakefield
Col. P.J.K. Warren
A.F. West

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

G.B. Hopkins M.B., CH.B., B. Pharm., D.P.H., holding appointments of:-
School Medical Officer

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer - Dorset County Council
Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District Council
Wimborne Minster Urban District.
Borough of Blandford Forum
Blandford Rural District.

Honorary Medical Officer to the Dorset Water Board.

Contributing roughly:-

Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.....	1½	days per week
Wimborne Minster Urban District.....	½	day per week
Borough of Blandford Forum.....	¼	day per week
Blandford Rural District.....	½	day per week

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:-

W.R. Chick.	M.A. P.H.I.	M.R.S.H
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ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:-

F. Boam.	M.A.P.H.I.	M.R.S.H.
M.D. Benwell.	M.A.P.H.I	M.R.S.H

MEAT INSPECTORS:-

A. Holmes.	M.A.P.H.I.
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R.E. Hargreaves.	M.A.P.H.I
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I. Gordon - Certified meat inspector (left April 1970)

R.S. Smith - Certified meat inspector.

C. Corner - Certified meat inspector.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my Annual Report for 1970.

I have given an impression in recent years that the subject of the traditional notifiable diseases could be relegated to a small corner of my Annual Report and I have therefore to report two minor disappointments in this sphere. Measles continues to trickle on because of a failure to immunise sufficient children, partly due to misplaced prejudice on the part of parents who heard of a few rather sharp reactions to one brand of vaccine and who have not realised that this problem was soon remedied, and partly due to a temporary shortage of supplies occasioned by the remedying of the above problems. Nevertheless, 515 doses were administered with a probable success rate of about 80% to be expected.

The whooping cough vaccine showed signs of losing some of its effectiveness in the field, and subsequent improvements have been made which should show dividends in future years. German Measles vaccine became available early in the year but in very restricted quantity. The policy adopted by the Ministry was to administer what was available to the thirteen year old girls, this age being a compromise between vaccinating as late as possible for maximum effect during the child bearing years, and the necessity to avoid vaccinating during pregnancy. With a further small quantity being available during Autumn a total of 148 girls were vaccinated. This policy will be continued as more vaccine becomes available and in future years fewer babies with severe congenital abnormalities due to the German measles virus will be born, especially if some parents were less supremely confident that their children had already had German measles. It has been established that an alleged history of having had German measles carries with it no guarantee of antibodies to this disease in the bloodstream so that confidence in a past history of infection leading to refusal of the vaccine may lead to disaster in a later pregnancy in a few unfortunate women. The basic reason for this confusion is that at least one other virus can closely simulate German measles.

The above comments illustrate the practical difficulties, including the severe problems of communication, which remain even when a satisfactory medical solution to a pressing problem has been evolved.

Each year I receive a very large form SD 25 from the General Register Office recording the numbers of deaths in the district by sex and age group. It is very salutary to study this document, which I have set out in abbreviated form on page 10 by cause and sex only, in order to convey more succinctly the message. A very quick reference to these few columns reveals the alarming toll of certain diseases, the most striking by far being Ischaemic Heart Disease or Coronary Thrombosis, claiming eighty males and thirty-seven females, almost the same as in 1969 and representing 30% of the male deaths and 20% of the female deaths. Pin pointing the distribution by age is further revealing:-

Cause of Death.	Sex.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74	75+
Ischaemic Heart Disease.	M	3	7	11	39	20
	F	1	0	1	16	19
Total All Causes.....	M	5	15	43	91	93
	F	3	6	12	57	99
Percentage due to Ischaemic Heart Disease.	M	60	47	26	43	22
	F	33	0	8.5	28	19

The rot started at 35 though this cause can and does occasionally operate as early as adolescence. The ladies lag behind strikingly and it is not until the 65 to 74 decade that they make much show of catching up and do not in fact catch up until after 75 years by which time there are so many more women than men that they necessarily begin to assume the ascendancy in numbers of deaths by cause.

The Council of the World Health Organisation recently stated:-

"I.H.D., or Coronary Artery Disease has reached enormous proportions, striking more and more at younger subjects. It will result in coming years in the greatest epidemic mankind has faced unless we are able to reverse the trend by concentrated research into its cause and prevention."

A vast amount of thought and research has already been devoted to this problem and sufficient is known about it to make a major impact upon the risk for those willing to modify their way of life. This is a sphere in which health education can have a major impact. Another problem of communication and motivation!

Your Medical Officer of Health has made some small effort in this direction.

Meanwhile, one aspect of the above problem well within the sphere of interest of the Council concerns the significance of the water supply. It has been amply demonstrated that there is a statistical association between mortality, particularly from cardiovascular disease (strokes and coronary diseases) and the softness and hardness of drinking water, the harder the better for health. Suggestive evidence has recently been advanced that altering the degree of hardness for any reason is followed by the change in the incidence of cardiovascular disease which would be expected on the basis of the above observation.

It has for long been argued that the softening of water supplies is wasteful since much of it is used for purposes for which the degree of hardness is immaterial, and that the advent of detergents has further diminished the practical advantages of soft water. Even in the bath where most of us stick to soap (even here the children often prefer bubble baths!), the affluent society could afford bath salts to soften the water.

This leaves the effect of hard water on domestic and industrial boilers as the only substantial remaining benefit of softening water, to be balanced against the cost of the process and the cost to health.

It is easier never to start something rather than to stop it once started, and on this basis it is now a retrograde step to think in terms of instituting softening processes on hard water supplies.

The following table gives relevant details of the various supplies distributed in East Dorset:-

Total Hardness of Water Supplies in East Dorset
in p.p.m

Stalbridge - Wimborne and Cranborne R.D.C.....	250
Walford Bridge, - Wimborne Urban District	
before softening.....	290
after softening.....	180
Corfe Mullen - Wimborne and Cranborne R.D.C.	
before softening.....	250
after softening.....	140
Sturminster Marshall- Wimborne and Cranborne R.D.C.	260
Black Lane, Borough of Blandford Forum.....	260
Milborne St. Andrew - Blandford R.D.C.....	250

The order of benefit conferred by hard water in comparison with soft water is a reduction in the rate of cardiovascular mortality of about one fifth.

That veteran amongst complaints, the fouling of pavements by dogs, was raised during the year by West Moors Parish Council. Bye-laws are almost useless as a remedy for this disgusting state of affairs owing to the difficulty of obtaining witnesses, and indeed publicity is the only current remedy of any real use to a local authority; Britain is the most dog ridden nation in the world, cats are even more numerous though far more fastidious. There are $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dogs and 4 million cats in Great Britain and owning a dog or even two dogs is becoming "de rigueur".

There is a widespread belief that it is good for children to be taught responsibility for the humane care of dumb animals but some pet experts say that smaller pets such as white mice and guinea pigs are more suitable for children. Many children are actively frightened of dogs. Dogs are put forward as many old peoples' indispensable companions but this is only infrequently the case, many old people find their pets become increasingly burdensome, but once having become attached to them, cannot resolve the burden:-

"There is sorrow enough in the natural way
From men and women to fill our day:
But when we are certain of sorrow in store,
Why do we always arrange for more?
Brothers and Sisters I bid you beware
Of giving your heart to a dog to tear."

- The Power of the Dog - Kipling.

During the selection of 25 tenants for the Elderly Peoples' Flatlets in Glynville when many more than that number of prospective tenants were considered, only one problem over a dog ruled out the applicant for a tenancy, so that it could hardly be argued that the Council's ban on dogs was a harsh decision.

We are so accustomed to the fouling of public places by dogs that we fail to notice it just as we fail to hear the tick of a clock, but it would be salutary if all of us closely observed the pavements of our local town and really observed the degree of pollution. Nearly every shop front after a spell of dry weather reveals the dark stain of dried dogs' urine trickling across the pavement, and frequently worse. The blind, the old, the crippled, the young and the fit tread this excrement into cars and homes either visibly and offensively or at least microscopically and it is worth while considering whether this offence stops at the aesthetic. Dogs are fairly healthy creatures but they can convey disease.

There is currently advancing westwards across Europe at about 30 to 60 km a year an epizootic of rabies, a disease from the menace of which we have been free for very many years. The main vector amongst animals is the fox but the dog is the main vector of human disease, not only by actual bites but also by saliva from an infected animal, a less obvious risk. The disease has already entered Belgium and France and is expected on the Channel Coast by 1975. The channel has many times protected us from invasion but it is a moot point whether it will stop rabies, especially since there is known dog smuggling. If it does not, then the bite of a dog will assume vastly more significance than it has previously during this century. There would have to be instituted a policy of vaccinating against rabies all dogs, and in practice this would be difficult to organise and many dogs would escape. This alone is a practical reason for arresting the dog population explosion. Other diseases transmitted by dogs are Hydatidosis, Toxocariasis, Salmonellosis, Leptospirosis, Tetanus, Listeriosis, Pasteurellosis, and Ringworm.

Hydatidosis is a serious worm disease much more prevalent in sheep dogs and dogs having access to sheep country than in town dogs. The dog harbours the worm and transmits larvae to human beings via its excreta. There are probably several hundred cases at any one time in Gt. Britain of infection of human beings by the cystic stage in the life cycle, a condition the outlook for which is much the same as cancer.

Toxocariasis is rather similar and very recent evidence suggests that tiny cysts in humans stemming from this fairly common worm infestation in dogs and cats may be responsible for some hitherto inexplicable cases of epilepsy.

Salmonellosis is the condition of infection by one of the hundreds of salmonella food poisoning germs from which any animal can suffer, and any animal can transmit, including dogs, by faecal contamination of the environment.

Leptospirosis is a serious illness characterised by jaundice and kidney damage, commonly infecting dogs, the reservoir normally being rats. Dog bites usually necessitate preventive steps against the acquisition of tetanus.

Listeriosis is a meningeal infection transmissible from dogs and pasteurellosis is an infection which may similarly be conveyed from a dog by scratching, biting or licking. Ringworm is often transmitted by dogs either directly or via fabrics against which they commonly lie, such as the frills round a fireside chair.

It may very well be the case that death and injury to human beings from road accidents caused by dogs exceed in importance all the above infections, while injury in the home due to tripping over dogs, especially in old people, is worthy of mention.

There are other disadvantages. They convey dirt into homes, sometimes exhibit embarrassing behaviour, are frequently in the way, are a source of expense or extra nuisance at holiday times and have a considerable impact upon other people. Postmen could legitimately enlarge upon this aspect. The problem of barking dogs is a frequent source of friction amongst neighbours. They often become smelly, are a major trial to owners and others from mating urges, do damage to the fabric of the home, especially when puppies. All things considered it is rather remarkable that there are so many dogs but there are many pressures, not least the lovable little creatures romping in the windows of pet shops. A popular B.B.C. Childrens' programme ardently and permanently puts out powerful propaganda in favour of dog owning. One of the wholly admirable young actors on this programme recently announced that puppies should be taken out to a piece of waste ground at stated and fairly frequent intervals, glossing over the implications of this statement, what happens when there is not a handy piece of waste land, what about other peoples children who play on that same piece of waste land, who takes the animal out when the children are at school, and when they are on holiday and have lost interest?

Many dog owners are unwilling or unable to devote the time to "exercising" their animals where their excrement will cause least offence to others, and so combine this chore with their shopping, with the inevitable result that the pavement outside food shops may bear a marked contrast to the conditions required by the Food Hygiene Regulations within them.

The purpose of my diatribe is to appeal for support for a substantial increase in dog licences. A tax was first raised on dogs in 1796 varying with the type of dog, more for sporting dogs than others probably to deter poaching. After the French Wars the rates were fixed in 1812 at £1 for a greyhound, 14/- for any other sporting dog or one kept by a person/keeping

keeping two or more, (what an excellent idea!), and 8/- for others. In 1840, 10% was added to these rates, and in 1853 the rate was consolidated at 12/- per dog, with certain exemptions. In 1867, a generous Government slashed the duty to 5/-but in 1878, only 11 years later, a 50% increase to 7/6d was imposed, and there, for nearly 100 years, the figure remained.

Would it not therefore be reasonable to impose a tax to take account of inflation?. Seven and Six in 1900 is now worth three pounds.

There could be suitable exemptions and the tax could be raised in increments so as to bear not too hardly on existing dog owners and give people warning of their future commitments, many would without doubt opt for guinea pigs, charming clean little creatures which do not cause road accidents!. The proceeds could form a local tax which would cover the employment of a dog warden to round up strays, check tax evasion, and administer the bye-laws on the fouling of pavements. Some such officials exist already.

There follows the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the customary tabulated information.



OCTOBER, 1971

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	81, 223
Population - mid year - as estimated by Registrar General.	37, 540
Total number of inhabited houses - 1.4.70 -Private.....	12, 931
Council.....	1, 296
Rateable value as at the 1st April 1970.....	£1,599, 810
Estimated product of ld rate.....	£6, 737

AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total.....	311	278	589
Legitimate.....	296	260	556
Illegitimate.....	15	18	33

DEATHS OF INFANTS

Under one year.....	7	3	10
Legitimate.....	7	3	10
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

DEATHS - All Ages

264 181 445

	<u>Wimborne & Cranborne</u>	<u>England &</u>	<u>Administrative</u>
	<u>R.D. C.</u>	<u>Wales</u>	<u>County</u>
Standardised Death Rate.....	11.8	11.7	10.7
Standardised birth rate.....	15.7	16.	16.1

The standardised birth and death rates are calculated on the estimated population and since we know that there is a discrepancy between the actual and the estimated population, increasing progressively between the census years, both the above figures are slightly too high.

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Deaths80
Births	1.09

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

<u>Poliomyelitis</u>		<u>Diphtheria</u>		<u>Tetanus</u>		<u>Whooping Cough</u>		<u>Smallpox</u>		<u>Measles</u>	<u>Rubella</u>
P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.		
Oral											
442	937	419	509	441	791	86	12	269	31	515	148

SECTION A

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Provided by the Dorset County Council. Control is centralised in Dorchester and the service operates from local centres in Wimborne and Ferndown.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

This is now attached to the new hospital in Poole, and provides an excellent free service for the bacteriological examination of human specimens, food, milk and water.

2,166 specimens from the district were examined in 1970.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

The County Council provided an Infant Welfare Clinic in Wimborne, Ferndown, Colehill, Handley, Verwood, West Moors and Corfe Mullen. Ante-natal classes, speech therapy and audiometry are conducted in the clinics at Rowlands Hill, Wimborne, and Ferndown, the latter also providing accommodation for cervical cytology clinics, family planning, chiropody, and Red Cross activities.

HOME HELP SERVICE

A local organiser for the Rural District and Wimborne Urban District attends to the detailed administration of this valuable service. She is based at the Ferndown Health Clinic and may be telephoned from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. from Monday to Friday.

SECTION B

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis.....	5
Scarlet Fever	12
Measles	82
Food Poisoning ...	1
Dysentery	1
Infective hepatitis	2

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year the number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register was as follows:-

PULMONARY

Males	66
Females	56

NON-PULMONARY

Males	Nil
Females	2

SECTION C
STATISTICAL TABLES 1970

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALE	FEMALE
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	7	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	22	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	4	
Leukaemia	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	12	21
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	2	-
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1
Avitaminoses, etc	-	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	1
Anaemias	-	1
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	1	-
Mental Disorders	-	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2
Hypertensive Disease	3	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	80	37
Other Forms of Heart Disease	14	12
Cerebrovascular Disease	32	30
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	16	11
Influenza	4	7
Pneumonia	10	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	8	3
Asthma	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	-
Peptic Ulcer	2	-
Appendicitis	-	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	1
Congenital anomalies	-	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc	3	1
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	-
All Other Accidents	6	5
All Other External Causes	1	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	264	181

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Summary of Visits and Inspections

Bakehouses	20
Butchers' Shops	100
Caravans and Moveable Structures	125
Canteens	19
Confectioners	48
Clubs	1
Drainage	303
Dairies	31
Factories etc	187
Fried Fish Shops	24
Fishmongers and Poulterers	20
Food Preparing Premises	27
Grocers	98
Greengrocers	31
Inspection of Houses under Public Health Acts	116
Inspection of Houses under Housing Acts	347
Inquiries into Cases of Infectious Diseases	22
Knackers Yards	1
Licensed Premises	23
Miscellaneous	25
Refuse Collection	} 262
Refuse Disposal	
Rodent Control	2847
Restaurants	38
Stables and Piggeries	70
Schools	8
Visits to Slaughterhouses	274
Water Supply	214
Wholesalers	22

Years

Years ago, the concept of a "Sanitary Inspector" was a man who came to deal with the drains. In those days, drainage and the resultant pollution constituted a major part of the work of your Inspectors, but is now the exception rather than the rule.

The past year has seen a great deal of effort devoted to making people more aware of the environment in which they work and/or live, and correspondingly, the work of the Department has been concerned with more diverse and subjective problems.

The harm that could be caused to the surroundings by internal combustion engines and emissions from chimney stacks has been a matter of some considerable comment, but damage to the countryside by individuals who defiled it with litter and debris seemed to generate much less interest by the public conscience. One can only hope that the sole reason was that the culprits rarely acted in the open, making identification almost impossible.

Continuing progress this year brought the drainage of Verwood to completion, and a start on the work of providing similar facilities at Three Legged Cross.

Difficulties continued to be experienced in connection with the keeping of poultry, and with industrial premises. At one poultry farm, the Owner ignored requests to improve conditions, and eventually the Public Health Committee was recommended to authorise statutory action. In due course the case was heard before the local Bench who made an Order for conditional discharge for two years.

Two other issues required the service of Statutory Notices. The first two compelled a reluctant Owner to replace derelict sanitary accommodation, and the second required that a long list of repairs be undertaken to a cottage that had fallen into disrepair over a period of years of neglect.

During

During the Spring, complaints were received as to the condition of the stream at Cogdean Elms, Corfe Mullen and tests indicated that the water had become very acid. It was alleged by the Company that this was due to a leakage of acid owing to an accident in the works, and quantities of alkaline material were placed in a position in an endeavour to neutralise the pollution.

Nevertheless, it was felt that the accident potential was such that the Rivers Board should be acquainted of our apprehensions in the light of their position under S.72 of the Water Resources Act, 1963.

Inspectors of the Rivers Board visited the factory and were surprised by the types of materials handled. Their suggestion that they take a greater responsibility for supervision was provisionally agreed by your Officers, but by the end of the year had not be finalised.

STAFF

No changes took place during 1970. The alterations made in the lay-out of the top floor of the building, greatly improved the accommodation available to the Department, and provided a much more efficient lay-out of the offices. Complete re-decoration, together with better sited and additional lighting, dispelled the "neglected" appearance which had prevailed for some time past.

HOUSING

The rate of applications for grants under this legislation showed no signs of increase, possibly because of the large numbers of properties that had already been improved during the past decade.

A considerable amount of national publicity was given to these grants, but the effect was to produce enquiries for "borderline" or unacceptable cases. The abandoning of the "3 years" conditions had no obvious effect on the situation.

The

The Council adopted certain "guide lines" in July, which were in fact a reiteration of the informal policy that had been followed in earlier years. This enabled the Officers to tell applicants whether or not, in their opinion, the proposals would be acceptable to the Council.

As a result of a request for re-housing, it was discovered that a property, the subject of an Undertaking, had been re-occupied. Two years earlier, protracted efforts had been made to secure that the cottage was satisfactorily repaired, but the work of curing the inherent dampness in the walls had failed to rectify the unsatisfactory condition.

No indication had been received that the property would be re-occupied and therefore the Owner had broken the Undertaking. The Council authorised proceedings and the Owner was fined for the breach of the Undertaking by Wimborne Magistrates. The Council subsequently rescinded the undertaking and substituted a Closing Order.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - 64

1.	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be not in all respects fit for human habitation	10
2.	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	12
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works	NIL
	(b) the making of demolition or closing orders	3
4.	The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	NIL
5.	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	NIL
6.	The number of demolition orders made	3
7.	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	7
8.	The number of houses demolished	5

The Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959 Section 15 (4)

1. The number of dwellings overcrowded (at 31.12.70) NIL
2. The number of families therein NIL
3. The number of persons involved NIL
4. The number of new cases reported (in 1970) NIL
5. The number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. NIL
6. The number of persons involved NIL
7. The number of return cases of overcrowding NIL

Discretionary Grants

Fifteen applications for discretionary grants were received involving seventeen units of accommodation. The total expenditure was £10,513 averaging £618 per house, as compared with £343 in 1968 and £426 in 1969.

Standard Grants

The following tables give details, together with those for previous years:

Year	<u>No.</u> <u>Approved</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupied</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>	<u>Baths</u>	<u>Wash-hand</u> <u>Basins</u>	<u>Hot Water</u> <u>Supply</u>	<u>W.C.'s</u>	<u>Sinks</u>
1962	30	19	11	29	30	30	29	
1963	38	22	16	31	33	34	34	
1964	42	23	19	35	37	40	41	
1965	48	18	22	35	38	40	35	
1966	32	18	14	28	30	31	28	
1967	28	16	12	27	28	28	27	
1968	27	16	11	26	26	27	26	
1969	21	13	8	20	19	21	21	
1970	31	23	8	29	31	31	29	13

Total of grants approved (1970) = £8,173

Action taken under Housing Acts since 1955

Year	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>Closed</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>Repaired</u>	<u>Discretionary</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Grants</u>
1955	-	2	9	70	-
1956	9	13	49	111	-
1957	12	-	40	73	-
1958	12	1	117	67	-
1959	2	-	28	50	29
1960	10	1	15	61	50
1961	26	3	40	37	64
1962	17	-	103	57	35
1963	35	-	65	20	38
1964	18	1	76	36	42
1965	18	1	80	18	40
1966	13	-	36	12	32
1967	7	-	31	6	28
1968	9	-	15	10	27
1969	1	-	31	10	21
1970	5	-	40	15	31
	<u>194</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>437</u>

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The residential sites were well conducted and no complaints received as to their operation.

The tenants on two sites drew attention to what appeared to be overcharges on their electricity accounts. The charges in fact included an amount covering the maintenance of private distribution services, but in order to meet the tenants' complaint, the small surcharges were deleted, the corresponding amounts no doubt found their respective places in any rent increases that were decided upon.

In spite of further endeavours in the local Magistrates Court, three caravans continued to be occupied on the unlicensed site.

The sites with accommodation for touring campers along the trunk road A.31 were inundated with travellers seeking transit accommodation during the summer - peak periods being at week-ends, particularly during the Spring Bank holiday, and at the beginning of the summer holidays. Obviously, the numbers of pitches that were available for the purposes were totally inadequate.

Officers of the County Council undertook a review of the situation and early in December, Officers from those District Councils mainly affected were invited to discuss the preliminary conclusions. The report will be presented to the County Council in 1971.

A report on the problems in this District was considered by the Public Health Committee in July and received some publicity in the local press. This resulted in applications for permission to establish such sites on some of the local farms. One consent for outline planning consent was issued, but no subsequent application for a licence received.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Six premises were registered during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

In most premises visited, hygiene was found to be well above the minimum standard. The growth of sales of frozen, pre-packed convenience foods was most noticeable, and your Inspectors spent an increasing amount of time in endeavouring to ensure that storage in retail premises was up to standard.

Stock rotations were checked periodically, and the national manufacturers of the prepared foods co-operated with queries regarding date coding when requested. Some markings indicated the date of manufacture, whilst others indicated the expiry date of that particular commodity, and this gave rise to difficulties.

The developments of shops and supermarkets serving the residential areas was a noticeable feature during the year, and in particular when failure of electricity or refrigeration necessitated removal of several hundredweight of spoilt frozen food.

Inspections as required by the Imported Food Regulations were undertaken in a number of cases in respect of containers of imported cheese delivered to Sturminster Marshall.

The regulations prohibiting smoking in food premises were generally well observed, with the exception of some licensed premises. The more effective remedy in such cases would be for customers to refuse to be served by an individual smoking a cigarette or other form of tobacco.

Poultry Slaughter

<u>Corfe Mullen</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Birds</u> <u>Unsaleable</u>	<u>Total Weight</u>
Chicken	22,417	88,021 lbs.	1,158	3,101 lbs.
<u>Holt</u>				
Chicken	56,127	186,415 lbs.	915	2,011 lbs.
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Birds</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Unfit</u>	<u>Unfit Weight</u>
	78,544	274,436 lbs.	2,073	5,112 lbs.

Condemned

Condemned Food

Fruit and Vegetables	944 lbs.
Canned Meat	514 lbs.
Miscellaneous Frozen Food	665 lbs.
Miscellaneous Tinned Food	4154 lbs.

MEAT INSPECTION

In April, Mr. Gordon left to take a similar appointment at Cambridge, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. Smith who had been trained at Fleetwood.

Fortunately, none of the Inspectors was away for an extended period, and some ready assistance from our neighbours enabled work to be carried on without interruption.

Trainee Inspectors from adjoining Authorities continued to take advantage of the practical facilities available in order to obtain the required experience in meat inspection.

Members of the Public Health Committee made an informal visit to the Abattoir at the beginning of the year to see for themselves the improvements that had been completed.

The completion of the improvements facilitated a further increase in production which again was in the order of 6½% to 7½%. This brought the value of this material subject to inspection, to a figure of approximately £3,000,000 annually.

The additional volume of meat dealt with represented a departure from the original agreement that the alterations undertaken were to relate to the 1968 level of production. As a consequence, it became apparent that if trade continued at the 1970 level then attention would need to be given to increasing the lairage, hanging space and other areas where the lack of space became obvious.

Incidence

Incidence of Cyst Bovis 1970

	<u>Cows and Bulls</u>				<u>Clean Beef</u>				<u>All Cattle</u>			
	<u>Kill</u>	<u>Viable</u>	<u>Calc</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Kill</u>	<u>Viable</u>	<u>Calc</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Kill</u>	<u>Viable</u>	<u>Calc</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>JAN</u>	815	-	7	7	905	-	13	13	1720	-	20	20
<u>FEB</u>	702	1	11	12	979	1	13	14	1681	2	24	26
<u>MAR</u>	643	-	9	9	1046	-	8	8	1689	-	17	17
<u>APR</u>	412	1	5	6	1203	4	7	11	1615	5	12	17
<u>MAY</u>	135	-	1	1	924	1	9	10	1059	1	10	11
<u>JUN</u>	234	1	2	3	1130	-	7	7	1364	1	9	10
<u>JUL</u>	297	3	3	6	1437	1	19	20	1734	4	22	26
<u>AUG</u>	230	-	-	-	1118	-	12	12	1348	-	12	12
<u>SEP</u>	500	-	5	5	1150	1	10	11	1650	1	15	16
<u>OCT</u>	638	-	7	7	1564	-	20	20	2202	-	27	27
<u>NOV</u>	749	-	6	6	1468	-	12	12	2217	-	18	18
<u>DEC</u>	658	-	8	8	1261	-	10	10	1919	-	18	18
	6013	6	64	70	14185	8	140	148	20198	14	204	218

Carcasses

CARCASSES INSPECTED						
	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	15752	5966	1223	80800	41746	-
Number inspected..	15752	5966	1223	80800	41746	-
<u>All diseases</u> <u>except</u> <u>tuberculosis and</u> <u>cystercerci</u>						
Whole carcass condemned	9	35	48	253	447	-
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	6461	4659	27	9296	6441	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	435	-
Total weight of meat condemned - all causes						346164 lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960
ANALYSIS OF PREMISES TO WHICH THE REGULATIONS APPLY

	<u>Regulation 16</u>		<u>Regulation 19</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Comply</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Comply</u>	
Grocers	138	138	102	102	138
Licensed Premises	46	46	46	46	46
Confectioners	45	45	45	45	45
Food Preparation Premises	16	16	16	16	16
Butchers	20	20	20	20	20
Bakers	5	5	5	5	5
Restaurants and Cafes	24	24	21	21	24
Greengrocers	29	29	24	24	29
Fishmongers	4	4	4	4	4
Fish and Chip Shops	5	5	5	5	5
Dairies	1	1	1	1	1
Wholesalers	4	4	3	3	4
TOTAL	337	337	292	292	337

OFFICES

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

The routine inspection of premises revealed that the high standard was being maintained. No proceedings were taken during the year and any minor contraventions reported to Proprietors were quickly remedied. Several of the older premises were replaced during the year, and it was possible to provide satisfactory amenities to the new shops at planning stage.

The most common contravention was still the failure to maintain a suitable temperature, and it was difficult to persuade retailers that to secure a temperature of at least 16°C after the first hour, was a statutory requirement, in spite of the practical difficulties involved.

Inadequate first aid kits were reported to several occupiers, who stated that recent accidents were the causes of the deficiencies. This appeared to be logical, and it followed that in fact two kits were necessary if the minimum statutory amount of first aid material was to be readily available at all times.

MINISTRY

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Annual report under section 60 to the Minister of Labour for the year ended 31st December 1970

WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE R.D.C.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year	ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Offices	4	78	55	Class of workplace
Retail shops	9	140	101	(1)
Wholesale shops, warehouses	NIL	7	6	(2)
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	NIL	25	23	Number of persons employed
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	
TOTALS	13	250	185	

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

.....317.....

(Sd.) W.R. Chick, Chief Public Health Inspector
29th January, 1971

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not inclu- ded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	128	179	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	133	187	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of Floors (6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	4	4	3	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	1	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>MAINS WATER</u>		<u>MAINS WATER - STANDPIPES</u>		<u>WELLS AND PRIVATE SUPPLIES</u>	
	No. of Houses	Population	No. of Houses	Population	No. of Houses	Population	No. of Houses	Population
Alderholt	319	942	301	911	6	10	12	21
Chalbury	51	146	47	142	2	2	2	2
Colehill	1789	5179	1774	5142	5	12	19	25
Corfe Mullen	1572	4905	1559	4868	4	11	9	26
Cranborne	207	610	177	555	-	-	30	45
Edmondsham	58	158	51	148	-	-	7	10
Gussage All Saints	82	236	80	232	-	-	2	4
Gussage St. Michael	64	180	59	170	1	2	4	8
Hampreston	4218	11231	4210	11212	2	4	6	15
Hinton Martell	104	309	100	301	-	-	4	8
Hinton Parva	22	60	19	57	3	3	-	-
Holt	401	1200	389	1177	-	-	12	23
Horton	129	370	112	343	1	2	16	25
Long Crichel	34	100	32	96	1	3	1	1
Moor Crichel	79	235	76	230	3	5	-	-
Pamphill	251	771	229	736	-	-	22	35
Pentridge	78	230	68	205	-	-	10	25
Shapwick	73	218	70	208	1	2	2	8
Sixpenny Handley	263	776	244	734	8	15	11	27
Sturminster Marshall	430	1302	412	1242	1	3	17	57
Verwood	1275	3898	1236	3829	6	17	33	52
West Moors	3968	4590	3961	4560	1	2	6	28
West Parley	1029	3286	1021	3256	-	-	8	30
Wimborne St. Giles	143	423	134	393	1	2	8	14
Witchampton	144	431	140	411	2	5	2	4
Woodlands	134	435	128	415	2	7	4	13
	16910	42203	16622	41590	50	107	238	506

THE BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER
COMPANY
WATER ANALYSIS

SAMPLE:- WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE R.D.C.

B. Coliform P.N. in 100 ml.....	0
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37 ⁰ C.....	0
" " 48 hours at 37 ⁰ C.....	0
" " 72 hours at 22 ⁰ C.....	0
Cl. Welchii Reaction.....	Absent in 100 m.l.
Colour (Burgess Scale).....	3 mms.
Filtrability Index.....	-
pH.....	7.54
Electrical Conductivity at 20 ⁰ C.....	440
Residual NH_2Cl	0.06
<u>Results in P.P.M</u>	
Chlorine in Chlorides.....	16
Nitrogen in Nitrates.....	5.02
Nitrogen in Nitrites.....	0.001
Free Ammonia.....	0.009
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.....	0.007
Albuminoid Ammonia.....	0.022
Albuminoid Nitrogen.....	0.017
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hours at 37 ⁰ C.....	0.02
Dissolved Oxygen.....	9.90
Free Carbon Dioxide.....	12.00
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	214
Silica as SiO_2	9.7
Phosphates as P_2O_5	0.07
Iron as Fe.....	0.03
Suspended Solids.....	-
Total Dissolved Solids.....	295
Total Hardness.....	251
Carbonate Hardness.....	214
Noncarbonate Hardness.....	37.0

WATER SAMPLES - PRIVATE SUPPLIES

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Class 1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Sturminster Marshall	4			4	8
Verwood	5			1	6
Witchampton				1	1
Hampreston	1				1

PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Colehill	3				3
Corfe Mullen	40	1			41
Hampreston	42				42
Hinton Martell	2				2
Holt	3				3
Sturminster Marshall	6				6
Verwood	47				47
West Moors	2				2
Witchampton	1				1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The completion of the first stage of the Verwood drainage scheme in the Autumn left no large centres of population without piped drainage in the area. There remained the village of Three Legged Cross as the second stage, to complete the scheme - equally unfortunate in present conditions, although considerably less in numbers of people affected.

Agreement was reached on the commencement of a small length of sewers and pumping station to deal with the troubles that had been experienced at Stoney Down. Unfortunately, the provision of similar facilities for Alderholt and Sturminster Marshall still remained in abeyance. Schemes for these two communities became increasingly necessary, and although financial restrictions tended to retard progress, it was hoped

that

that a programme to deal with these two outstanding "trouble spots" would be prepared and implemented. Although growth in the two villages was comparatively slow, it was nevertheless continuous, and correspondingly the requirement for pumping and removing sewage was increased.

The decision taken by the Council to operate a fourth emptying vehicle in their fleet proved to be of great value. Some assistance was required from outside Contractors but only to a limited amount, and the four vehicles were generally able to cope with most demands and to keep "waiting time" down to a reasonable period. Although a large number of properties were connected to sewers in Verwood, the extra time so made available was utilised by additional requirements from other areas.

Approximately twenty regular requests for emptying were cancelled in respect of Verwood, but at the end of the year the total number of standing requests for the service had only been reduced from 311 to 299.

Most of the sewage collected continued to be disposed of at Palmers Ford Works and the land site at Redmans Hill only used occasionally and for emergency.

REFUSE COLLECTION - CLEANSING

After eighteen months experience of the revised arrangements, the men engaged in this section of the Department could be said to have got fully into their stride. Undoubtedly, they appreciated the system, as evidenced by the fact that the labour turnover was virtually nil. The ratepayers for their part received full value from the conversion, by way of considerably increased productivity to which must be added an intangible which was not fully recognised, - flexibility. This, at times of holiday, leave, or absences from illness, made operations much more smooth and at no extra cost, eliminated the disruption formerly experienced.

The larger, "track-shovel" purchased in the Spring was found to be a great asset in being well able to cope with the increased volume of waste, and the more bulky covering material now available.

Although the numbers of houses completed fell short of the figures for 1969, the increasing population and growing volume of waste per household began to indicate pressures on some of the rounds that were set up a little over two years ago. A completely fresh look at these original figures was clearly indicated, together with a total overhaul of the scheme within the early future. The pattern of building development was not spread evenly over the various rounds, and it became clear that the loads would no longer be equally distributed as at the time of the original calculations.

The proposed extension of the Depot had not been commenced by the end of the year, with the result that valuable vehicles had perforce to stand outside at the mercy of the elements, or of those who negotiated the boundary fences.

The Public Health Committee adopted a proposal for the regular maintenance of the Council's vehicles and for the provision of the necessary building and equipment to enable this to be under-taken efficiently.

When this second stage was completed it was considered that the necessary routine work on the vehicles would be planned ahead and any preventive repairs carried out.

Officers of the Council continued to participate in the deliberations of a Working Party set up to examine the question of refuse disposal in the area. The Council decided to contribute towards the cost of utilising the services of the Local Government Research Unit in order to obtain the fullest information as to comparative costs to the various Authorities involved. The unit produced their conclusions as to possible localities, and the costs relative to their use by the individual Councils, but only very slow progress was made in the discussions as to a potential disposal site for large quantities of crude refuse to be disposed of by controlled tipping.

A small reduction in the cases of litter dumping was most welcome. Enquiries into those where some evidence was available, unfortunately, proved fruitless.

Increasing use was made of the facilities at the Council's tip for the deposit of garden refuse, particularly at week-ends. The Council's Autumn newsletter explained in rather more detail that this facility was intended to be limited to the type of material that a householder would normally accumulate.

Delivery was made of a small mechanical sweeper in September, and a start made on sweeping the pavements in shopping centres and areas frequented by the public. The County Council, as Highway Authority, displayed interest in the unit, and a certain length of channel sweeping was commenced on their behalf, on a trial basis.

NOISE ABATEMENT

A small number of complaints arising from a variety of sources were dealt with during the year.

Two cases related to music being amplified excessively, and two to noise arising from industrial operations. Another issue dealt with was the use of land as a racetrack for motor cyclists.

All were dealt with informally, but further complaints were received at the end of the year as to the effect of amplified music from licenced premises upon surrounding domestic properties. An undertaking, given by the Manager earlier in the year, to reduce the volume of sound, was disregarded and observations were made during several evenings and records taken of the levels of noise registered on the Dawes meter.

RODENT CONTROL

Reports of the ingress of rats were rather fewer in the more populated areas, during the year, but there was only a slight fall in the incidence of mice infestations.

The periodic troubles arising from newly occupied buildings still continued and every effort made to clear such invasions in the shortest possible time.

Routine

Routine visits and inspections of the River Crane were continued throughout the year, but no evidence of infestation was discovered.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

ANNUAL REPORT ON RATS AND MICE

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1970

TYPE OF PROPERTY

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	12,940	1,121
2. a Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	550	230
b Number infested by		
(i) Rats	463	120
(ii) Mice	51	43
3. a Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	140	8
b Number infested by		
(i) Rats	12	6
(ii) Mice	18	2
SEWERS		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?		NO

